

**THEY ATTEND RACES**  
And Are So Much Interested in the French Preludes  
THAT THEY NEGLECT THEIR DUTIES.  
Congressmen Brought Before the Bar of the House  
TO ACCOUNT FOR THEIR ABSENCE.

The Sergeant-at-Arms Makes His Report to the Speaker and the Absentees Come Up with Their Excuses.

Washington, April 29.—In the house this morning the speaker called attention to the fact that at the time of adjournment yesterday the sergeant-at-arms had been given warrants for the arrest of absent members. He would now ask the officer to make his report.

Colonel Hill then proceeded to the subject in front of the speaker's desk to submit his report, when he was interrupted by Mr. Owens, of Ohio, with the point of order that after the adjournment of the house last night the sergeant-at-arms had no authority to bring in absentees.

The speaker replied that that was not a question of order. It was a question for the house to decide. But Mr. Owens persisted in his objection, declaring that the house had no right to issue such an order. The speaker said that that question would arise when the sergeant-at-arms made his report.

Colonel Hill stated that nineteen warrants had been put in his hands. Two were for the members of the Bowdoin Square Baptist church, this morning, the jury reported a verdict giving the plaintiff \$10,000 damages.

Mr. Owens then came in with his protest that the house had no right to take the action it had taken yesterday. It had always been held that adjournment terminated the proceedings under a call of the house.

The speaker stated that the question had been determined yesterday without objection; the house had adopted a resolution going to the order for arrest.

The recalcitrant members were then summoned to the bar of the house and ruled upon to present such excuses for their absence as they might see fit. All were excused. The excuses were in the cases genuine and made in good faith; in others farcical.

**MAY BE BLOODSHED**  
In France When the May-Day Celebrations Occur.  
PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE OFFICIALS

The Police and Military of Paris to Be Reinforced.  
THE ANARCHISTS STILL MAKE THREATS

That They Will Renew the Dynamite Business in a Short Time—Attempt to Blow Up a Town Hall.

Paris, April 29.—The many dynamite outrages of the past few months have caused a feeling that, despite the reiterated expressions of confidence on the part of the authorities, the first of May will witness rioting and bloodshed, not only in Paris, but also in various local employing sections throughout the country.

On Sunday, April 29, the police will attempt to prevent the anarchists from celebrating the day. The police will be reinforced by the Third Hussars and the Ninth Dragoons. Six regiments of cavalry stationed near the city will be held in readiness to start at once for Paris on receipt of a signal.

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**AROUND THE JAIL.**  
A Mob of Indignant People at Nashville, Tenn.,  
WANT THE LIFE OF ONE OF THE FIENDS

Who Assaulted the Two Young Ladies at Goodlettsville.  
CLINCHING PROOF OF HIS GUILT.

The Detectives Find an Important Clue in a File of Ashes—Remnants of the Sordid's Clothing.

Nashville, Tenn., April 29.—(Special.)—There have been no more arrests in connection with the Goodlettsville outrage.

When Eph Grizzard was arrested he had on clean undershorts and top shirt. He denied that he had changed his clothing, but this was evidently false, as the linen showed signs of being recently laundered.

Sheriff Hill visited Eph's house and inspected his clothing, but he bore no telltale marks. Citizens visited the place later and found a small pile of newly worn shoes in the back yard.

These were taken from a man who had been arrested in connection with the Goodlettsville outrage. The shoes were found in the back yard of Eph Grizzard's house.

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**THE PREACHER WON.**  
Rev. Mr. Downs Awarded Damages in a Case of Slander.

Boston, April 29.—In the case of Rev. W. H. Downs, for slander, against the members of the Bowdoin Square Baptist church, this morning, the jury reported a verdict giving the plaintiff \$10,000 damages.

Mr. Downs sued for \$50,000. There were originally seven defendants but four of them retired by Judge Sherman early in the trial, leaving Mr. Downs, Mr. Abner Campbell and Alice Neptune, alias Alice Watson, against whom today's verdict lies.

A motion to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial was filed by counsel for the defendants this afternoon. The ground is that the verdict is against the evidence and the law.

W. H. Baker, who prepared and fought the case for Downs when the latter had no money to secure other counsel, says that he proposes to push matters still further and attack the decree of Judge Allen, who granted the divorce in 1885.

Downs being the co-respondent, which verdict was the beginning of Downs' troubles. Baker claims to have an affidavit signed by the wife of Downs, who is the principal witness against him.

Baker says he intends to fight the case, and who has since died, in which the detective makes a dying declaration that his testimony at the divorce hearing was false.

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**THE PHILADELPHIA HORROR.**  
Taking the Charred Bodies from Under the Debris.

Philadelphia, April 29.—The search for victims of the Central theater fire, which broke out at 10 o'clock this morning, has been continued. The bodies would be found close to the rear of the stage was located.

The work was begun at that point. The rear wall of the theater and the still higher wall of the Times building were threatened by the fire.

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**THE TRADE REPORT.**  
A General Improvement in Business—Large Trade in Dress Goods.

New York, April 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says: Business failures occurring throughout the country during last week, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 1,000.

More favorable prices in many parts of the country during the past week have brought better reports of business. Undoubtedly distribution has been much retarded by the backward season and the condition of country roads.

But this week the improvement in such quarters has been general and meanwhile the volume of business continues to surpass all previous records, gaining but little and yet gaining at the cost of last year's sales.

The volume of trade has been over 10 per cent. in excess of any other year at the west, though on the Pacific slope some decrease appears. That collections are on the whole satisfactory.

The condition of the money market is better than it has been for some time. Collections from other cities are clearly showing. In all parts of the country the supply of money is abundant, but the demand is not specially active.

Report from the Cities.  
At Philadelphia the dry goods trade equals expectations and though prospects of distribution is retarded by bad roads, city retail trade is active beyond comparison.

At Baltimore, nearly all trade improves, though the southern trade is smaller, and the city supplies a wider territory. Jobbers show a good gain over past years, though with few profits, and the boot and shoe trade is increased.

At Philadelphia no improvement is seen in iron, and pig sells fairly, but at low prices; while finished iron products in large quantities, though makers complain of unprofitable rates.

The south still reports an unsatisfactory trade at many points, though prospects are considered brighter at Savannah, and collections are good at Nashville.



## WHERE IS RICHARDS?

His Young and Pretty Wife Wants to Know.

HE LEFT HER ALONE AT GRIFFIN.

He Was a Writing Teacher, and She One of His Pupils—The Story She Tells of the Affair.

Griffin, Ga., April 29.—(Special.)—The question that is now agitating the mind of a pretty young woman in this city is, "Where is N. A. Richards?"

On Sunday afternoon as the passenger train on the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad stopped at the union depot, a dark-haired young man and a blonde young woman stepped off and immediately sought a boarding place, which they found with J. A. Wadsworth, who is an employee of Osborne &amp; Wollcott. To Mr. Wadsworth, the man stated that he only wanted a place to stay for a few days, as he would not be here long.

His actions proved the assertion. He and his wife were in their room almost all the time, until Monday afternoon, when Richards left, saying that he was going to the depot to get his trunk, which had been delayed. He has never been heard from since and his young wife is heartbroken and penniless in this city.

Her story is pathetic. Richards was a writing teacher in Chattanooga and she was one of his pupils. For two terms she received instructions from him both in the art of writing and love-making. She surrendered her heart and so she says was married to him about six months ago, but she does not remember, though she can recollect that it was on the third Sunday.

She was formerly a Miss Jennie Collins and lived with her parents in Chattanooga. She and Richards left that place a short time ago and visited his mother, who is said to live at a distance from Carrollton, and on Saturday morning they came as far as Brooks Station, where they remained until Sunday, when they came to Griffin and stopped at Wadsworth's.

Mrs. Richards today received a letter from a cousin at Newnan, who will come tomorrow and relieve her. She is a woman about twenty-one years of age, a perfect blonde, with large, deep blue eyes and is rather pretty. Richards is said to be a man about twenty-five years of age, his wife believes in him and says during the six months that they have lived together they have never had a cross word, and that he left her with a kiss.

## SUITS AGAINST AUGUSTA.

Mr. B. G. Crisp Asks for Damages for Detention in Jail.

Augusta, Ga., April 29.—(Special.)—Mr. B. G. Crisp, of Edgewood, has decided to bring suit against the city of Augusta for \$10,000 damages for illegal detention or false imprisonment. Mr. Crisp was up before the recorder for being drunk and fined \$5. After he was sent to jail a friend of his called at the barracks and paid the fine. Lieutenant Desmond says that when the money was paid he was released from the jail and ordered Crisp relieved, but somehow or other it was thirty-six hours after Crisp's fine had been paid before he was turned out of jail. Mr. Crisp says that he was first very dubious about bringing suit for damages against the city or jailer Stelling, but now they have decided to sue the city as they claim jailer Stelling is a bonded officer, and the city is responsible for his acts.

Lawyer S. B. Vaughn has been employed by Mr. Crisp, he says, the cause will be brought in the United States court at the next session, and that Lawyer Henderson and a Charlotte, N. C., attorney will be associated with him in the case.

In the superior court, where the jury returned a verdict for Charles F. Lombard for \$2,750 against the city of Augusta. Lombard sued the city for \$10,000 damages for taking away from him the second level of the canal which he says caused his foundry to be flooded by the freshet in 1888. Perkins &amp; Co. got a verdict against the Green and Gray Manufacturing Co. for \$151.96 with interest. The suit was for \$800 balance on account for lumber.

## HOUSE AND CHILD BURNED.

While a Husband Was Saving His Wife His Daughter Was Lost.

Convers, Ga., April 29.—(Special.)—The little ten-year-old daughter of Samuel Helms was burned to death in a fire which destroyed the family's home last night.

The child went upstairs carrying a lighted lamp. In some way she accidentally set fire to a small box of matches which were stored in the room. Mr. Helms heard her scream and ran up stairs. He attempted to put out the fire but it had spread to the woodwork. Finding he could not extinguish the flames he hurried down stairs to his wife who was sick in bed. Supposing that the child would follow her turned his attention to assisting his wife get up. Catching her in his arms he carried her out of the house. When he started to go back for his daughter the flames were burning so fiercely that he could not get upstairs. The child had tried to put out the fire and her clothing caught. Before she could get down escape was cut off and she perished. The house was burned to the ground.

## WORTH SUPERIOR COURT.

Isabella, Ga., April 29.—(Special.)—Worth superior court is in session this week. Litigation seems to be on the decline in this county as the civil docket occupied only two days, when a few years ago it would have taken a whole week or more. Judge Brown seems to be giving general satisfaction, and will no doubt be his own successor. Colonel Bush, of Canalia, Ga., will also be in the case for the judgeship of this circuit.

## TO BENEDICT BILLY WOOTEN.

Albany, Ga., April 29.—(Special.)—In honor of his recent Albany trip, a band of thirty tonight marched to the home of Captain William E. Wooten and fired three volleys in honor to his admission to the ranks of the benedict. Following this Captain Wooten was presented with a handsome gold-mounted sword by the company of officers. The sword is no doubt the handsomest owned by any officer of the Fourth Georgia regiment, costing, as it did, \$200.

## HOT WEATHER IN NORTH.

Isabella, Ga., April 29.—(Special.)—The weather is getting distressingly dry. Very little cotton is up; oats are being injured badly. A large oat crop was in sight, but unless rain comes soon it will be cut off fully one-half. The acreage in cotton will be fully half what it has been heretofore. Considerable tobacco has been planted in the eastern part of the county which is near Tifton.

## DIED IN DALLAS.

Dallas, Ga., April 29.—(Special.)—Mrs. G. W. Foote, Sr., mother of Mrs. T. A. Clontz, died in Dallas today. She leaves a devoted husband and seven children to mourn her loss.

## NOT ENTIRELY A MESSING.

From The Kansas City Star. The latest eastern joke is to talk about Quavayria. The vicious statesman probably reflects that if the state is indeed Quavay's rook he has no end of trouble getting out of them.

Did it ever occur to you to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best spring medicine? Try a bottle this season. It will do you good.

## LADIES.

Needling a tonic or children who want building up, should take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

## Doctors, Beware! Take Beecham's Pills.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children. Nothing soothes the child from pain. 25c bottle. Stamps for sale at Constitution Business Office.

## For Adoption.

For adoption—A boy infant. For further information inquire at Mrs. Rosa Freudenreich, Monahan, M.D., 101 North Forsyth and Church streets. House Jack built, Atlanta, last sun.

## THE PUBLIC MAY JUDGE.

"Will You Kindly Return by Reversing the Note Sent You Night Before Last?"

Editor Constitution—The above quotation is taken from a note written by E. C. Branson to John D. Taylor, county school commissioner of Chatooga county, Georgia, April 10, 1892.

What called forth this note? An intelligent and discriminating public can answer. As I presume this matter will, in the very nature of the case, be a subject of inquiry by the grand jury of Chatooga county, I will refrain from making any comment now.

Small matter" as this may seem to be in Mr. Branson's estimation, his malicious and vulgar methods to which he resorted in the conduct of his business shall not be forgiven with impunity to me, but I will not allow the suspicion of attempting to prejudice the judgment of the public in advance of his final trial.

My action against "this man" for attempting to defame me that he might flourish has been taken against the positive orders and without the knowledge of the firm in whose employment he was. Respectfully, warranted attack was made. Respectfully, J. W. WOMACK.

Read the Record. From The Chatooga News. A warrant was sworn out here for E. C. Branson, agent for Ginn &amp; Co., publishers of school books, charging him with attempted bribery.

Sheriff Wadsworth left for Atlanta at once, and reaching that city, placed the warrant in the hands of a detective, who soon had Branson under arrest. The sheriff and his prisoner, accompanied by Mr. Smith, an attorney of Atlanta, reached this place Friday morning, and an investigation before Esquire J. P. Henry was entered upon.

Mr. Branson was represented by Mr. Smith and the state by Messrs. W. M. Henry and Wesley Shropshire. John D. Taylor, county school commissioner, was the only witness introduced, and his testimony was in substance as follows: "Friday evening, April 8th, I received a note from E. C. Branson, dated at the Price house, about 7 o'clock, as follows: 'Summerville, Ga., Price House, April 8.—Mr. John D. Taylor—My Dear Sir: I write to ask if you will be retained by me for advice during the next three or four days. If so, and you will agree to do so service, kindly call on me at the Price house, and I will pay you tonight after your fee. Cordially yours, E. C. BRANSON.'"

"Having no idea what the Branson wanted, I went to the hotel. He then informed me that he wanted to make a reply to recent publications about the school book controversy, and he got me out of bed and education to remind the resolution condemning Ginn &amp; Co.'s books. He said he wanted to retain me as counsel to help and guide him in these matters. I told him that I thought he had no need for legal counsel in this matter, and even if he did I could not serve him because I was county school commissioner. He then stated that he thought I was out of office and that my successor had been qualified. He then began talking about the American Book Company, whose books had supplanted those of his firm, about J. W. Womack, their agent. He said he was going to show up Mr. Womack and drive him from Georgia. After talking some time he again renewed his offer of \$1,000 for my service and wanted me to aid him as he suggested and that he would pay me a reasonable compensation. He did not specify the amount. I again declined to accept a fee. Shortly after he asked me to return the note, but I did not have it with me. This ended our conversation on April 8th.

In subsequent interviews, he several times asked me to return the note. On the morning of April 9th, in company with W. R. Walker and another gentleman I did not know, but who I afterwards learned was a Professor Mobley, formerly of Atlanta, came to my house in my absence and so did not see me. He went away and immediately sent me the following note: 'April 10, 1892.—Mr. J. W. Womack, I shall have a hard time doing what I wanted, that is get from the board itself a fair statement of the facts in this case. I am not affording the time now. I believe the board would do all I ask of them if I could see them. However, I have the statement of the dealers and teachers themselves which will serve my purpose amply perhaps. I must take away from the board the second level of the canal which he says caused his foundry to be flooded by the freshet in 1888. Perkins &amp; Co. got a verdict against the Green and Gray Manufacturing Co. for \$151.96 with interest. The suit was for \$800 balance on account for lumber.'

"I wrote him that I would keep the note and could not do business on the Sabbath. Soon after he called in person and apologized, and again, more than once, urged me to return him the note. I did not do it."

## CROSS-EXAMINATION.

"My first interview with Mr. Branson at the Price house was pleasant enough. He did not become offensive, because I did not occur to me then that he wanted to bribe me. It was not until he became so anxious and persistent about getting his money back that I realized his object, and then I told him I could not let him have it. 'He did not name any sum of money, but said he did not want anybody to work for him for nothing, and wanted to pay me reasonably for my services.' The two notes copied above, being admitted by Branson's counsel to be genuine, were placed in evidence. Branson admitted the evidence of the evidence, except that part relative to his offering to employ Mr. Taylor after he told him he could not take a fee.

The above is a brief statement of the evidence in this case, and our readers can draw their own conclusions.

## THE PIANO RECITAL.

Of Professor W. H. Sherwood Was a Grand Success Last Night.

The pretty concert hall in the Young Men's Christian Association building was filled with a large audience of music lovers last night to hear the charming musical recital of Mr. William H. Sherwood.

Mr. Sherwood deserves the splendid fame as a pianist which he enjoys, which fact was evidenced by the charming manner in which he gave the elegant programme of yesterday evening. He played some splendid selections from the old masters with an ease and touch which was perfectly enchanting. The audience thoroughly enjoyed the recital and Professor Sherwood won their lasting appreciation.

Collision on the Louisville and Nashville. Hopkinsville, Ky., April 29.—A disastrous collision occurred on the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Moore's station between this city and Guthrie, at 1 o'clock last night. The Hopkinsville accommodation had stopped at Moore's crossing, a flag station, and started when a freight train following from Guthrie struck the rear end of the passenger train, telescoping the ladies' coach. No passengers, however, were killed or injured. Charles Wallace, fireman on the freight train, was killed, and a negro tramp, name unknown, was also killed. The engine of the freight train, which had his leg broken, but is not otherwise seriously hurt.

## Feeding the Starving.

Corpus Christi, Texas, April 29.—The distribution of food sent from this section to the Rio Grande, in the form of flour, began yesterday morning. The great distress is so great that many of the starving are actually starving. Unless further assistance is soon had many of the suffering will die. The great distress is so great that many of the starving are actually starving. Unless further assistance is soon had many of the suffering will die. The great distress is so great that many of the starving are actually starving. Unless further assistance is soon had many of the suffering will die.

Guilty of Bigamy. Raleigh, N. C., April 29.—(Special.)—The supreme court today filed an opinion in the noted case of the state against George H. Wyde, an Englishman who was convicted at Greensboro of bigamy, and sentenced to a long term in the penitentiary. He appealed on the ground that the evidence of his English marriage was insufficient. His appeal was absurd, as the evidence was overwhelming. His wife's brother having come from England to be a witness against him. Wyde will be brought to the penitentiary in a day or two.

A Child's Horrible Death. Raleigh, N. C., April 29.—(Special.)—A special from Maxton reports the death of a twelve-year-old daughter of J. F. Hanes from hydrophobia. This girl, who was named Mary, was bitten six weeks ago. She was seized with spasms and died after many hours of agony. As yet there are no symptoms of trouble with the other two girls.

## BOB BECK'S BREAKS

Make Him a Very Much Sought After Young Man.

HE IS MATRIMONIALY INCLINED.

And a Warrant Has Been Issued Against Him in Consequence—Criminal News from Lumpkin.

Dahlonega, Ga., April 29.—(Special.)—Bob Beck, of this county, is wanted by his brother-in-law, George Scissum. Some time last year Beck stole a watch in Hall county and lay in jail at Gainesville until Scissum went on his bond, and that bond he forfeited.

The sheriff of Gilmer also would be glad to know of Beck's whereabouts. This time the warrant is on a charge of bigamy. Beck is not bright, and is by no means prepossessing, but he seems to get more wives than money.

He married his first wife, a Miss Higgins, of Union county, last July. Since that time he has been living at his father's, near here. Beck obtained the money to buy his first license by begging here in Dahlonega.

He strolled over into Gilmer county some time since—or skipped his bondsman, rather—and there became enamored of a fair maid of Lickentley. And he married her. She was said to be of a good family. It became known over there that he had a wife, and a warrant was placed in the sheriff's hands for his arrest. He gave the slip to the sheriff, however, stole back here, made up with wife No. 1, and they skipped together.

This is the Worst Yet. There have been divorce cases and divorce cases, but Lumpkin county can trot off from Chicago with the blue ribbon, as far as peculiar divorce cases are concerned.

Old man Abel, whose age scores eighty-seven, and his wife, who has jogged along with him for nearly half a century, but he has the parties who seem to think marriage a failure, after trying it for over fifty years. Mr. Abel thinks his better half is not as affectionate as she was during their first years of matrimonial bliss.

## Where Is Bell Now?

The rumor has reached here that the Rev. Z. Taylor Bell and his paramour, Katie Mashburn, have been jailed in some part of Tennessee. We have no means of testing the truthfulness of the report. The Bell case will be remembered by the readers of The Constitution. Bell deserted his family in North Carolina and eloped with Katie Mashburn. They came here, and Mashburn was passed off as Bell's lawful wife.

They were arrested and convicted. The woman, in effect, released, but Bell started to work out his fine in the gold mines, but worked only a few days and skipped. He was heard of near the Tennessee line. Mashburn was sent back to North Carolina from Gainesville. It is now reported that Bell did not rejoin his wife and children, as he repeated was a Protestant, but that he had joined Katie, and they have again been caught.

## DIED FAR FROM HOME.

Lucy Cobb Institute Loses a Beloved Young Teacher.

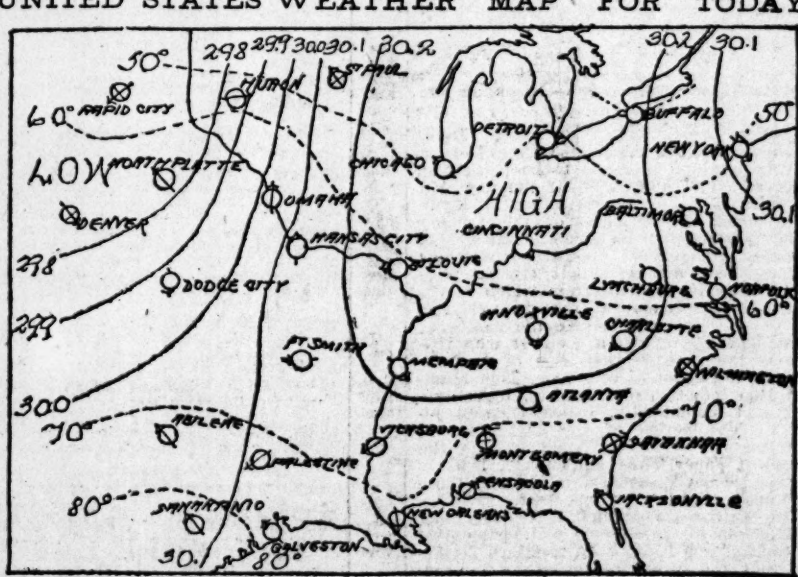
The body of Miss Matilda Dibiowski, teacher of instrumental music at the Lucy Cobb Institute, was brought here from Athens last night. And from Atlanta it was sent to Cincinnati for burial. Miss Dibiowski was an accomplished young lady, beloved by all who knew her. Her illness was short.

She had contemplated a trip to Europe this summer, and in order to get off earlier than would otherwise have been possible, had taken upon herself extra work. This resulted in nervous prostration, from which she never rallied. She died at the residence of Mr. John Strickland. A short prayer service was held at the residence by her pastor, Dr. C. W. Lane. The death was an unusually sad one.

## Cotton Crop Statement.

New Orleans, April 29.—Cotton crop statement from September 1st to April 29th, inclusive: 6,371,143 bales against 6,371,143 bales last year; 6,581,851 year before last; overland to mills and Canada, 1,173,280 bales against 1,077,302 last year; into stocks in excess of September 1st, 234,503, against 224,343; southern mill takings, 464,704, against 465,571; crop brought into sight, 8,224,360 last year, and 7,067,775 year before last; crop brought into sight for 1891, 8,224,360, against 6,604,184 last year and 24,214 year before last; crop brought into sight for twenty-nine days of April 24th, 1891, against 801,315 last year and 111,520 year before last.

## UNITED STATES WEATHER MAP FOR TODAY



## O'CEAR O'FAIR CLOUDY ORAIN S'NOW

## In the Kitchen

as an aid to good cooking, Armour's Extract of Beef finds its largest field. It is a great thing for invalids but you should not limit its use to the sick room. Our little Cook Book explains many ways of using Armour's Extract. We mail it free.

Armour & Company, Chicago.

## THE DIRECT TAX.

All of the Applications Have Been Paid Up—At the Capital.

The direct tax applications have all been paid up by the executive clerk, Mr. Stanhope Eams, who has charge of the work. The total amount of \$83,000 was received by the \$25,000 from the general government several months ago to be paid back on application to those who originally paid the taxes.

But, up to date, only \$45,000 has been paid out, this being all that has been applied for by those who are supposed to have paid in the \$83,000 from Georgia to the government. The applications continue to come in every now and then, and will be coming in for some time yet, but it is very probable that a great deal of money—at least \$30,000—will never be claimed by applicants.

The law stipulates that all the money that is not claimed by the state and is appropriated as the state may deem proper.

Yesterday Governor Northern pardoned William Parker, who has been serving out a term for rape.

He was sentenced in Calhoun county sixteen years ago to twenty years in the penitentiary. He has served out his term, allowing for the "knocking off" of time for good behavior while in prison. It seems that he did much towards quieting the Slope camp revolt several years ago and by faithful service four years away from his original sentence.

Mr. Alfred Harrington was yesterday appointed solicitor for the county court of Emanuel county.

Mr. John B. Boushelle, of Macon, was appointed a trustee of the deaf and dumb asylum.

In and Out of the Treasury. Yesterday the comptroller general received \$55,000 from the Western and Atlantic railroad lessees as payment of the rental of the road for the past month.

The treasurer paid out yesterday the monthly check for the sustenance of the lunatic asylum.

It amounted to \$15,833.33.

## AT THE "GYM."

## A Free Athletic Exhibition Was Given Last Night.

There was a very entertaining athletic exhibition at the Young Men's Christian Association "gym" last night, by the class of Mr. Ed Drake.

The exhibition was free and was witnessed by about two hundred people. The exercises consisted of some shooting drill and apparatus work by the entire class, which showed marked proficiency and excellent training.

The acrobatic work of Messrs. Will and John George and Ed Drake; the horizontal bar work by Messrs. Nelson, Diehl and George, and the high jumping by Messrs. Wilkinson, George and Brenning were very fine.

## A DARING ROBBERY.

## Two Men with Masks and Pistols Got \$1,500 in Gold.

Nashville, Tenn., April 29.—(Special.)—A daring safe robbery was committed at Camden, in Benton county, last night. Two men knocked at the door of Hall &amp; McDaniel's store about midnight and induced Mr. H. Hall, get up by stating that they desired to purchase some shooting drill and apparatus work by the entire class, which showed marked proficiency and excellent training.

They wore masks and covered Mr. Hall with revolvers. One of the men said, "Old man, we have got you now; open up the safe quick."

Mr. Hall opened the safe which contained \$1,500 in gold, belonging to the estate of a widow just deceased. The stolen money was hurriedly packed in the money being in the safe through the will of the woman, which was probated early this week.

## A Parable for Theologians.

## From The New York Press.

The Rev. Dr. Princeton and the Rev. Dr. Union were walking in a New Jersey forest one day when they saw a hickory nut lying in the path before them. Dr. Princeton picked up the hickory nut and said:

"You are wrong," said Dr. Union. "That is not a hickory nut. It only contains a hickory nut. But you cannot eat that hard substance in your hand, which contains the hickory nut."

"I say it is a hickory nut," said Dr. Princeton, sternly.

"And I say it contains a hickory nut," answered Dr. Union.

Dr. Princeton adjusted his spectacles, and Dr. Union took off his clerical vest and threw the hickory nut at Dr. Princeton. Dr. Princeton laid aside his spectacles, and tried to chastise Dr. Union with a green hickory switch. At last, however, the fight was still on, and a higher critic was holding Dr. Union's coat, while a whole presbytery was taking turns in looking at them through Dr. Princeton's spectacles.

## A Mistake Somewhere.

## From The Waterbury American.

Andrew Carnegie believes that "this country has been developed altogether too rapidly in numerous large industries." We thought that was what a high tariff was for.



Even More Necessary than a Family Umbrella is GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER. Why? Because it's made to fill a want, and does what it's made for. Cheaper than the cheapest.

FOUR POUNDS FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Less than ONE-HALF the price of other Washing Powders, and yet it is Pure as the purest. For cleaning, scouring, scrubbing, it is unexcelled. All grocers keep it.

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"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MANTER, D.D., New York City. Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M.D., "The Winthrop," 120th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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SATURDAY NIGHT.

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FIRST ACT OF ERMINIE.

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A Free Trip to Europe.

The Queen will give a first-class cabin passage to England and return with \$500 in expenses, to the person sending the correct answer to the following question: Henry's grandfathers were John and William. What was the name of the first class safety bicycle for the second answer? A French name for the third answer; a French name for the fourth answer; a French name for the fifth answer; a French name for the sixth answer; a French name for the seventh answer; a French name for the eighth answer; a French name for the ninth answer; a French name for the tenth answer.

The person sending the last correct answer will receive a \$500 in expenses, to the person sending the last correct answer; a French name for the second answer; a French name for the third answer; a French name for the fourth answer; a French name for the fifth answer; a French name for the sixth answer; a French name for the seventh answer; a French name for the eighth answer; a French name for the ninth answer; a French name for the tenth answer.

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The person sending the last correct answer will receive a \$50







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Pr 16—Anglo-American Building, Room 3, Chambers and Rye Streets.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS TEN PAGES

ATLANTA, GA., April 30, 1892.

A Freak of Justice.

Under a recent decision of the federal supreme court, John O'Neill, of Whitehall, New York, must suffer the penalty imposed by the court at Rutland, Vt., for shipping and selling liquor to persons in a prohibition state.

In three years O'Neill received and filled 307 orders from Rutland. He sent the liquor by express without any effort at concealment. Finally he was indicted at Rutland, and convicted of 457 distinct offenses, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$4,140, or \$20 for each offense, \$472 costs, and confinement at hard labor for one month. It was ordered that if he failed to pay the fine and costs in thirty days he should be imprisoned seventy-nine years. On an appeal the county court convicted him of 307 offenses, and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$6,140 and \$407 costs, with the alternative of fifty-four years imprisonment.

The state supreme court sustained the county court, and now the federal supreme court follows on the same line. The federal judges held that as the completed sale in Vermont no federal question was involved. Mr. Justice Field dissented. He said that as the sales occurred before congress acted in the matter of shipping liquor from one state into a prohibition state, every citizen had a right to send lawful articles of commerce into other states. He made the point that the punishment proposed was "cruel and unusual" and said:

"Had he been found guilty of burglary or highway robbery, he would have received less punishment than for the offenses of which he was convicted. It was six times as great as any court in Vermont could have imposed for manslaughter, forgery or perjury. It was one which, in its severity, considering the offenses of which he was convicted, may justly be termed both unusual and cruel."

"Fifty-four years' confinement at hard labor, away from one's home and relatives, and thereby prevented from giving assistance to them or receiving comfort from them, is punishment at the severity of which, considering the offenses, it is hard to believe that any man of right feeling and heart can refrain from shuddering."

"The severity of the punishment, and the cruelty of it, in this case, by the imprisonment at hard labor, is further increased by the offenses being thus made infamous crimes."

He also declared that he believed O'Neill was convicted without "due process of law," because the complaint described only one offense and he was tried, convicted and punished for 307.

There is a strong feeling abroad in the land against this freak of justice. Fifty-four years in prison in such a case strikes the people as "a cruel and unusual" punishment. The sentence will excite sympathy for O'Neill, and indirectly hurt the cause of prohibition in Vermont.

Granities and Their Myths.

Mr. John Gilmer Speed has been making an effort in Frank Leslie's Weekly to dispel the northern and New England idea that negro slaves were hunted in the south with bloodhounds. It is a very interesting subject to write about, and an article on the subject is sure to strike the editorial mind as available and timely. But how can Mr. Speed expect to lift the veil of ignorance that hangs over all the country north and east of us? And after it is lifted, what guarantee will we have that our climate will be improved or the yield of the land increased?

There was a time when the bloodhound myth was regarded here as a malicious slander and was hotly resented. That time is long since gone by. It has ceased to be a slander and is properly regarded as a piece of humor which has its advantage in showing that the average enlightenment of the north, in spite of its array of schools and colleges is not superior to the average enlightenment of the south, including all colors and conditions. There is a certain form and degree of ignorance that education cannot rub out. It is an affair of the climate—of the environment. The paths that lead away from knowledge are strewn with well-thumbed books, and in New England, as in other parts of the earth, what grumpy says at the fireside is more important than what the professor says at the schoolhouse.

Now, the granities of New England, as well as their grandchildren, believe that runaway negroes in the south were pursued by bloodhounds and torn to pieces by the fierce brutes. The granities got the idea from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and their grandchildren have shivered with horror at the realistic reproduction of the bloodhound myth on the stage, where the thrilling part of the bloodhound is taken by huge Danish or Siberian boardwalks. Under these circumstances, it was inevitable that the bloodhound myth should take its place as a part of the permanent furniture (as it were) of the northern and New England mind.

And what possible harm does it do? Why disturb the granities of New England as they peacefully doze by the kitchen fire? Why tell them that of all the dog tribe the bloodhound is the most timorous and cowardly? Why tell them that a little shirt-tail negro old enough to throw a rock or to flourish a "slimmon switch could keep a dozen bloodhounds

at bay? Why break in rudely on their dreams with the facts?

No, no—let them die in peace and let their grandchildren preserve the myth. The "Raw Head and Bloody Bones" of England (or is it Africa?) still lives and thrives in our nurseries; why not the bloodhound myth at the hearthstones of New England?

We have our own granities with their myths, sectional or otherwise, that do no harm. Wherefore we say heartily, God bless the granities of all sections and help the children of their grandchildren to be wiser and more tolerant.

New Methods of Campaigning.

The editor of the American Times-Recorder, speaking of the memorial address of Hon. Robert L. Berner, delivered at Thomaston, doubts whether it had its superior among all the orations made on that day so far as the elements of strength, elegance and finished oratory are concerned.

The editor follows this statement by remarking that Mr. Berner's oration may be regarded as the opening of the congressional campaign in the sixth district, not because the address smacked of politics or even "tended in that direction," but because it centered the attention of a large and representative audience on the speaker, who is a probable candidate for the democratic nomination.

Thus far the editor of the Times-Recorder found everything serene. The interest aroused by Mr. Berner was everything that could be desired, but, according to the authority we have quoted, the prospective candidate did not take advantage of his popularity. Complaint is made that Mr. Berner refused or neglected to kiss all the ladies in sight.

It is to be feared that the editor of the Times-Recorder has taken few lessons in the subtleties of modern campaigning. According to the rules of political etiquette it is not the proper thing for an unmarried candidate to permit a lady to do so on his shirt bosom. This part of the programme is left for the married candidate, who is supposed to know by experience how to dispose of them while handling babies.

Mr. Berner is a blooming and handsome young bachelor and he has a more popular as well as a more grateful party to play when he enters seriously on his canvass. While your Uncle Tom Cabanis, Charlie Bartlett, Bob Whitehead, and other married candidates are going about bussing the dewy-mouthed babies, it will be Mr. Berner's duty to smile and so disport himself as to catch the eye and the favor of the beautiful young damsels of his district. Those who know Mr. Berner as The Constitution knows him, cannot but feel sure that he will perform this measure of his arduous duties as a candidate with the ease, grace and readiness that are the invariable gifts of reluctant bachelors.

The district may therefore be said to be peculiarly fortunate in that it possesses not only a young bachelor candidate who is able and willing to make himself agreeable to the fair ladies who bloom on the edge of a political campaign, but a collection of the most beautiful girls to be found in the state.

Unmarried candidates have discovered that the baby's oldest sister has a more widely extended influence than the baby itself. Mr. Berner undoubtedly had this fact steadily in view when he neglected to kiss the babies.

What a Minority Can Do.

The terror of European rulers and the panic among judges and juries in France on account of the anarchists will not surprise readers of history and students of human nature.

In Europe the anarchists are in the minority, but when a minority is organized, works secretly, and is determined and absolutely fearless, it is sometimes more powerful than the majority.

A century ago 250,000 revolutionists in France controlled more than 20,000,000 people, and drove them into the most frenzied excesses during the reign of terror.

We do not believe that the anarchists will be equally successful, because their work is wholly destructive, and there must be some constructive purpose in view to hold any considerable number of men together. But we may expect to see, sometime in the future, violent and well-organized minorities of revolutionists, both in the old world and the new, dominate majorities, work their will through them at the ballot box, or frighten them into silence, and have their own way until they overdo their work and the pendulum swings backward.

In a country where we have been taught that our government is one of majorities we should study the spirit and the methods of minorities, and recognize the fact that it is possible for them to defeat the will and take possession of the government of majorities. These startling shocks in social and political systems occur when minorities develop a sudden but a well-organized violence for which the overconfident majorities are not prepared.

We have given too little attention to this matter because we have been lulled into a false security by the assumption of peace-loving people that the world is growing better and that a repetition of some of the apparently mad crazes of the past is impossible. All such talk is the outcome of a dreamy optimism. When minorities are made determined and fearless, and perhaps unscrupulous by their grievances, they are very dangerous, and more than a match for inactive and conservative majorities. It is well to study the undercurrents of human nature as we go along, for, as the French say, "the unexpected always happens," that is, sooner or later.

A Man and His Monument.

The laying of the corner stone of Grant's monument at Riverside, the other day, gratified the south as much as it did the north.

Chauncey Depew only did the great commander simple justice when he described him as a magnanimous man—the most self-sacrificing of friends, and the most generous of foes.

The war record of the old soldier is glory enough for him—not so much on account of battles and victories, but because it shows shining through it a brave and a manly heart. When there was talk of giving his place to Sherman after the latter's march to the sea, Grant wrote to him:

"No one would be more pleased at your advancement than I. I would make the same exertions to support you, that you have done to support me, and I would do all in my power to make our cause win."

Later, when Grant was sent to relieve Sherman, and receive the surrender of Johnston's army, he remained outside the camp, and allowed Sherman to pose as the central figure, ignorant of the fact that he had been superseded.

At Donelson Grant demanded unconditional surrender, but at night he slipped into the tent of his prisoner, Buckner, and said: "You must have lost everything, take my parole."

When Richmond fell into his hands, he refused to enter at the head of his army, saying: "These people are now and they hereafter be our fellow citizens, and they must not be humiliated."

He would not receive the sword of Lee; he protected the paroled confederates in the possession of their horses, and stood between their leaders and the government when Andrew Johnson proposed to try Lee and others for treason.

Such a man deserves a monument, and the southern people will welcome it with pride and pleasure. We know that this brave soldier made blunders in politics. In that new and ungenial field he was surrounded by had advisers and marplots, and he failed to work out his original plan of action, but his mistakes cannot dim the glory of his conduct when he sheathed his sword and stood between the prostrate south and the rabid north, saying: "Let us have peace!"

You cannot call him back, men of the north, but you can, if you will, recall the spirit of his noble and patriotic words and live up to them. You see his fame growing greater—why see him loved and honored in all lands. Why, oh, short-sighted partisans, why not emulate his example, and strengthen the bonds of fraternal love instead of sowing the seeds of bitterness and strife? These are the words of truth and soberness, and a bayonet force bill is an answer that is unworthy of the Americans who followed the leader sleeping at Riverside!

Young Mr. Russell, of Massachusetts, will find it difficult to recover from the effect of the will of the people which he permitted to roll over him. He should have played the favorite-son act.

Senator Palmer seems to be more of a favorite son in private than in public.

Your Uncle Sam Jones says he wants to see some fun in the fifth district. If he would take the stump himself he would have his heart's desire. He is full of fun as a hotel manager is of corncobs.

April hasn't had as many crying spells this year as usual. Perhaps May will do some of April's weeping.

Editor Bascom Myrick has a long pole and a bug on the end of it when he gets after the brethren. Editor Myrick is the man who tried to get the defeated body of April hamstrung in the pot, and after a half hour of boiling it is transferred to the griddle. While on the sputtering griddle the serpent-like game is being sprinkled with salt and pepper, and is served in a brown gravy whose odor is delicious. The dish is said to be a very toothsome one, and there are a number of gourmands at Jacksonville who claim to relish it as much as do the inhabitants of the Florida marshes. It is only the revolting idea of eating snake meat that prevents the dish gaining pronounced popularity among epicures."

A colored woman now singing in New York has been called "the black Patti."

The editor of The Washington Messenger, who claimed that the revolver was invented, not by Colt, but by John Gill, of New Bern, has been informed that a revolver made in the time of Queen Elizabeth may be seen in the tower of London.

CHIPS FROM GEORGIA.

How They Do It.

One candidate for congress—he rises with the sun;  
One for the legislature—oh, you ought to see him;  
Another one for sheriff, for coroner, for mayor,  
And a candidate for marshal comes a-howlin' in the rear!

One grocery store; postoffice—a railroad steam train down;  
A Baptist meeting, 'goin' wet, an' there's your Georgia town!

Why the Editor Was Running.

"How about politics? Is the editor running?"  
"Yes; he's running!"  
"Do you think he'll get there?"  
"Well, I reckon he hopes so. There's a man behind him with a shotgun."

A Georgia exchange has discovered the meanest man in the United States. It is said that he pumped water into his head, let his hair freeze, and then broke it off, rather than pay a barber for cutting it. He is thought to be closely related to the fellow who borrows a newspaper, swears there's no news in it, and then rents it out to his neighbors and supports himself on the proceeds.

He's elected to congress at last.

Though his friends said he'd get to be never; There's a smile on his face—he's made a good race;

It's the Scotch-Irish congress, however!

There is no discounting the strong faith of Editor J. N. Hale. He is running two weekly newspapers—one at Conyers and the other at Stone Mountain. His is a faith which can remove mountains.

With this week's issue The Macon County Citizen enters its fourth year. The paper is now controlled by one man, the stock company, and its future is brighter than ever.

Newton county is the home of some of Georgia's oldest citizens. The other day five old men were seen in Conington together. They were: Messrs. William Lummas, aged ninety-one years; Alfred Livermore, eighty-eight years; Harry Camp, eighty-four years; Thomas White, eighty years, and Thomas A. Walker, eighty years. "Uncle Billie" Lummas, the oldest, never rode on a railroad car in his life, only took two doses of medicine and has been chewing tobacco since he was ten years old. There are many more men in the county between the ages of eighty and ninety years.

Always a Friend of Labor.

From The New York World.

So far, much has been said of David B. Hill's policies and politics and little of his principles. Enemies have repeated the slander time and time that he has no principles, or rather that he has any or all principles that promise success. If his career, however, is studied only by what he has spoken and written, admir-

ation for him will greatly increase. In the future he will be judged mainly by these words: "The members of the legislature will grow wiser and the tales and stories of today will be fables years hence, but his words will live as his own judges. In the first place the one point that stands out most prominent in all David B. Hill's writings is that he is a friend to the people, of the poor people; he was born poor and he is a poor man today. He has been always, too, a friend of labor and labor unions. When he first went to the assembly, twenty years ago, he introduced a bill to abolish the contract labor system in the state prisons, and eventually he had it passed by the assembly, but it was many a long day before it was finally made a law—not till he was governor of the state and assisted materially in its passage by urging his friends to vote for it. That was a measure earnestly desired by all the labor unions of the state, and there is little doubt that it has been of much benefit to them."

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

Atlanta is the home of eloquence. Such old city has always been, and it is there any one who has a gift of the gab, and who has a more than another, it is the splendid advertisement she has received in the oration of a Grady and a Hill abroad.

It now transpires that there are some orators of brilliant parts among the young men of Atlanta. Mr. Jack Cohen has just brought credit on himself with his memorial address in August. Messrs. Ernest Kontz and Ben Cohen, who spoke for commencement orations this summer.

Speaking of Mr. Cohen's speech in August, the Atlanta Journal says: "The following handsome compliment for the speaker was sent to him: 'His oration was a superb piece of oratory, and he was so impressive that he was repeatedly interrupted with vociferous applause. Mr. Cohen was warmly congratulated by his innumerable friends upon his glorious success, and every one who heard him had but words of praise to express for his magnificent oration. Mr. Cohen is a bright young man, and he has a brilliant future before him, and his progress and advancement will be watched with interest by those who have a deep interest in his welfare. After the exercises at the capitol a reception was given to him and as he passed through the throng of friends, many friends called and extended congratulations, and toasts were offered to his future success. It was his modesty and speech which made his eloquence, eloquence, oratory and rhetoric were so excellent in every quality that he crowned himself with glory and secured for himself the distinction of being the most polished and cultured orator. His words of praise for the brave heroes who wore the gray and fell upon the battle fields in the defense of their country, and who were worthy of a Webster. He paid special tribute to the gallant private soldiers who won honors in death, many of whom are at rest in unmarked graves, but not unmourned.'"

Ex-Congressman H. H. Carlton, of Athens, is in Atlanta, and will be here several days attending to business. Dr. Carlton seems to be retired from politics entirely, but there still is a charm about him and as he campaigns in the several districts continue to grow lively he becomes a very enthusiastic "looker on."

"What's the outlook over in the eighth?"  
"Oh, well, about the same," was the reply. The ex-congressman then grew serious and went on to say:

You know, I think it's a big mistake—all this boom about the third party wiping up the ground with democracy. The farmers of Georgia are sensible men as a rule. They may grow faithless for a time in the old party, but they have brain enough to reason for themselves, and they will be apt to remain in it when left alone in many instances than when fiery, hot-blooded orators get up and whoop at them and call them bad names."

Mr. Wright Hunter, of Savannah, was in Atlanta yesterday. Mr. Hunter, who is traveling business agent for Hull & Co., in Savannah, says that the southern fertilizer companies will do fully as good a business this year as last. The general opinion seems to be that less commercial fertilizers will be used in the south, but that it will be the northern and not the southern factories that will feel the reduction.

Mr. Scott Tyson, of Savannah, the man known to those who know him at all as a man who can talk interestingly and instructively on any subject or theme, is spending a day or two at the Kimball. Mr. Tyson is an enthusiastic and valuable member of the University Club in Savannah, and rejoices to know that the university men in Atlanta are going to unite in the organization of a similar club.

Mr. John Temple Graves, of Rome, was here yesterday for a short while. Mr. Graves is in splendid health and never looked happier. He is living quietly at Rome, doing literary work at present.

Speaking of politics in the seventh he says that in his opinion the democratic nomination lies between Judge John W. Maddox and Hon. Seward Wright. He pretty thinks Congressman Everett a possibility.

Thirteen Million Voters.

From The New York Mail and Express.

This is the greatest voting mass in the east. There are more Americans who vote than the voters of any other country; they vote more frequently, and elect by popular suffrage a larger proportion of their public officers.

In 1888 nearly eleven million four hundred thousand citizens voted for president. This year the total will be not less than thirteen million.

Whence comes this increase of more than a million and a half votes? From the people of six new states; from the newly naturalized immigrants; from a million young men who will for the first time record their preferences in a national election.

How are you going to vote, young man? You hardly know how much depends upon your answer to that question. Yet it is in general true that a man remains attached through life to the party which receives his first vote.

Those who study the political history of the country will discover that parties have changed little, from the beginning. There have been times of degeneracy and times of revival, periods of timidity and periods of moral courage, years of victory and years of defeat.

Through it all the division has been on nearly the same lines, and the aims and methods of parties have not changed.

It is, therefore, a mistake to think that in the coming election that man casts a sensible vote who looks merely at the personal character or the personal popularity of the candidates. If you vote, you must vote for one set of principles or another, whatever may be your intention in the matter.

You have more than six months in which to make up your mind. Deliberate, and decide wisely, remembering that you are probably making a choice for a lifetime.

Election, Not Nomination.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

Will the democratic party be good to secure the nomination for president of the United States of a man who cannot be elected. And yet there seems to be quite a large number of men professing to be democrats who have no higher object in view, so far as this matter is concerned, than the mere nomination of their favorite. They have become so deeply interested in the question of nomination that they have left out of view altogether the question of election.

But will the people allow themselves to be led into the bog of defeat by men who prefer defeat with the man of their choice to victory with the man of somebody else's choice?

Will they commit themselves to the nomination of a man who cannot possibly be elected? Is there so little patriotism left in the breasts of our masses as the wire-worshippers suppose there is? Is there no way of reaching the men who are in the wrong direction? Is there nothing in the force bill to awaken the people to a sense of the danger of allowing the presidency to be thrown away?

MR. MOORE OF TEXAS.

Plain Talk Against the Re-nomination of Mr. Cleveland.

Representative Moore, of Texas, has pronounced views on the subject of the presidential nomination, says the Washington correspondent of The Courier-Journal. Speaking of the talk that only one name will be presented at the Chicago convention, and that name Grover Cleveland, he said: "I cannot for the life of me understand how thinking people can so deceive themselves with the idea that the Chicago convention will simply ratify the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. We want to elect the president this year, and we will do it in spite of the efforts of honest-meaning democrats who want to force the nomination of Cleveland on the party. Any one who is nominated in 1892 because as a candidate for governor he had carried the state by an overwhelming majority, and yet as the candidate for the presidency he barely got through by a little over a thousand votes, which must be attributed to the republican faction that fought Blaine. Now, that fact, in the republican party has drawn off its dogs, so to speak, and this time we have the Cleveland and Hill factions. The action of the party of Cleveland's friends in kicking and continuing to kick over the February convention ought to convince any one of the unwisdom of again re-nominating the ex-president. From present indications it is probable that the party will wisely nominate any one from New York. I admire Senator Hill, and he deserves well at the hands of his party. No, sir; I have no faith in the talk that our only hope is Cleveland and his improvements, and that they will not be influenced by the clamor of the democrats in strong republican states, who are insisting that we must take Cleveland."

How to Start a Party.

Mr. Halstead, Able Politician.

Jack Downing started his party in this way: "The other fellows," said Jack, "are in favor of the improvements and banks, and they are 'To be sure they are,' was the reply; 'they are for internal improvements and banks and things.'"

"Of course, then," said Jack, "we are against internal improvements and banks. We are for external improvements and no banks at all."

No Such Luck.

From The Kansas City Star.

A young fool in London who, although a mere boy, has filled his empty head with anarchistic notions, tried to commit suicide because "it is better to die a free man than to live a slave." He was put in a cell to cool off and contemplate himself as a juvenile ass, now! If Herr Most would only—but alas, he won't!

The Disturbing Small Boy.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The arrest of two French small boys for chalking "Live the France" and "Down with the Prussians" on the frontier posts may possibly bring on that long-pending European war. The European small boy, like the small boy of America, is happiest when he is initiating a disturbance.

A Wild Western View.

From The Kansas City Star.

Mrs. Drayton is preparing to return to America to take her place in New York society. As she is an Astor this will be easily accomplished, and the verdict will be "Not guilty; but don't do it so clumsily next time."

CITY NEWS NOTES.

An important meeting of the owners of property lying along Peachtree road will be held at Buckhead on next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock sharp.

Rev. Thomas Dixon, pastor of Twenty-third street Baptist church of New York city, will lecture at the Young Men's Christian Association hall the 9th of May.

The Gate City Wheelmen's Club has gone into the membership of the Young Men's Christian Association. The club numbers about twenty-five and its initial parole will be placed Tuesday, May 3d. The start will be made from the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Trinity Loyal Temperance Legion will meet in the lecture room at Trinity church Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. F. P. Parker, the president, desires a full attendance of the members.

The widow of Mr. D. C. Dunn was made happy yesterday by a check for \$3,000. Her husband, Mr. D. C. Dunn, died about one month ago, leaving her in somewhat straitened circumstances. He carried a benefit certificate for \$3,000 in the Praterian Mystic Circle, Georgia City ruling No. 233, and yesterday Mr. O. L. Parker paid over that sum to his widow.

The case of Roberts, the Sanderville postmaster, will come up at Macon on Monday in the United States circuit court. On that day the United States grand jury meets and the case of Green E. Roberts, of this city, will be investigated.

Mr. John B. Hutcherson, the promising young attorney, yesterday received license to practice law at the Georgia bar. He is a native of this city, and is a member of the United States circuit court. Mr. Hutcherson is pushing himself to the front in his profession.

Major W. L. Glesner, of America, is in the city. The major is looking as robust as ever, and reports everything all right in south Georgia.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

DEVEREUX.—The late Nicholas F. Devereux, of Charleston, S. C., though a gallant soldier at all times, was remembered chiefly for one brief act of daring during the defense of Charleston harbor. After the capture of the city he was shot away from Fort Sumter. Sergeant Devereux replaced it under a terrific fire from the union batteries and then he walked to the edge of the ramparts and in bold politeness lifted his cap to salute the enemy while their cannon shot and shell were falling thickly about him. Devereux remained to his death an "unreconstructed" rebel.

RILEY.—Mr. James Whitcomb Riley is much in demand nowadays as an after-dinner speaker. His latest appearance in such a role was at the banquet of the Commercial Club, Louisville, a few nights ago, and a reading of his speech as printed in a local paper causes the conviction that he is not quite so much at home in post-prandial oratory as in poetry. His prose has a little and lacks the pleasing measure of his verse, but his listeners always forgive these defects when the poet concludes his speech with a dash of his own poetry, and he invariably does, by the most successful imitation of some of his famous stanzas. That always sets the table in a roar or moves it to tears, as the case may be, and one cannot tread upon another's heels, so fast they follow.

A HOPE.

From The Boston Globe.

Hear me, sweet! If life should pass away from me tonight, And morning light not find me anywhere, Nor light of any star discern my place, And yet shouldst thou see my vanished face; When thou dost cry to see my vanished face; Light shall seem to thee dark to hold a light.

In its remotest caverns; and the air Of the shall sighs that because of despair Treads on the heels of hope and crushes faith, And shames even love's pure bow with brand of death—O hear me, sweet!

Love cannot, cannot die! With deathless love is there, O love, am I? I'm one with love—love is one with love—And where love is, immortality.

MIRTA LOCKETT AVARY.

THE HILL MEN CAPTURE A MEETING

Called to Fix Up a Ticket to Be Voted for at the Primaries—Political News from All Parts of the State.

Columbus, Ga., April 29.—(Special.)—A meeting of citizens, called through The Hill Men for the purpose of selecting a name to be voted at the democratic primary on Thursday next for delegates to the state convention, was held today.

The Hill men were out in force. Some of the strongest men in the county are opposed to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and they showed their faith by their votes. The pronounced Hill men, who are known as the most active political workers in the county, showed their force and were quietly captured the meeting, though it was in the interest of the Cleveland man.



## POLITICS IN OHIO.

A State of Equally Balanced Rival Interests

CALLS FOR EXPERT PLANK-SPICING.

How the People Regard the Presidential Candidates.

THE MONEY POWER STANDS ARROGANT, While the Farming and Producing Classes Are Looking for Alliance Which Will Bring Them Relief.

Cincinnati, O., April 25.—(Special Correspondence.)—Ohio is the state of practical politics.

This fact makes it all the better ground upon which practical politics may work. There are, of course, a great many republicans in the state, as well as a great many democrats, but much the larger portion of the people are either one-tenth republican and nine-tenths democrat, while in others the proportion is merely reversed. There is the republican who believes in free silver and the democrat who believes in monometallism; the free trade republican as well as the high tariff democrat. While disagreeing with their respective parties on single issues they are in accord on all other planks. This fractional condition of politics affords fine play for the practical politician, who flourishes in Ohio as nowhere else. It explains the sea-saw of public opinion which has elevated such opposing characters as Ben Wade and Allen G. Thurman to the senatorship, followed later by John Sherman and George H. Pendleton. The regularity with which Ohio's two seats in the United States senate have been filled with men of opposing politics shows how nicely the pendulum swings in the state.

A state of evenly balanced interests. "The explanation of all this," said a prominent gentleman today, "is that no class holds commanding influence in Ohio. The farmers are not powerful enough to antagonize other interests. So evenly balanced are the forces engaged on the farm, in the workshop, in the mines, in commerce, in manufactures and in finance, that they are all forced to respect each other, and to make concessions universal of in other states. The work of adjusting these interests so as to secure their co-operation in politics is a delicate one, indeed, and has reduced the work of catching votes to a science."

In such a state as this, it is hard to gauge public opinion on the present presidential outlook. The two great parties are divided into hostile factions which, up to the adjournment of their state conventions, fight each other quite as bitterly as if they were going to carry their differences to the polls. While the republican delegation to Minneapolis is in the city, the democratic delegation is in Cleveland, and the republican delegation is in Cleveland, and the democratic delegation is in Minneapolis. The republican delegation is in Cleveland, and the democratic delegation is in Minneapolis. The republican delegation is in Cleveland, and the democratic delegation is in Minneapolis.

The Democratic Situation. The split in the democratic ranks is not quite so lurid in its developments, but it exists, nevertheless. There are Cleveland men wedded to his single idea; there are Hill men, whose ambition is the success of democracy as the one great aim. Tariff reform has a strong hold in Ohio, and Cleveland is freely recognized as its foremost champion; yet to David B. Hill belongs the credit of having won the only great victory under his banner, when he invaded McKinley's congressional district and put the tariff chief out of national politics. With strange fatuity, Mr. Cleveland, the year following, induced Governor Campbell to ignore the silver plank in the state campaign, in order to make the tariff the single issue, and suffered defeat. Here we see the same jury wrecking the great high priory of protection and tariff reform—McKinley and Cleveland—while to Hill comes the credit of victory in both cases, because he planned the defeat of the one, and opposed the bad politics which led to Campbell's overthrow. Tariff reform is a powerful political club, but it is Mr. Cleveland's misfortune to handle it unsuccessfully.

The Democratic Platform. The democrats of Ohio, Governor Campbell's immediate following excepted, recognize that the defeat of the party in the late state election is attributable to Grover Cleveland's interference. The two parties are so nearly divided on the tariff issue, that they may be regarded as solid on either side. The republican platform of 1890 reaffirmed "Our devotion to the patriotic doctrine of protection, and recognize the McKinley bill as the ablest expression of that principle, enacted in fulfillment of republican promises, and we pledge ourselves to its support, always having in view its improvement, as changed conditions or experience may require." The democratic platform declared that "We accept the issue tendered to us by the republican party on the subject of tariff as represented by the so-called McKinley tariff act, confident that the verdict of the people of Ohio will be recorded against the iniquitous policy of so-called 'protection,' championed by the republican party in the interest of the lower classes against the masses." The democratic convention of 1891, composed of men who understood the pulse of the state, knew that the issue upon which the republicans could be routed was that of free silver. The farmers, the artisans and the laboring men, who formed a majority of the convention, inclined upon a silver plank. So strong an issue was it that the

**DR. PRICE'S**  
DELICIOUS  
**Flavoring**  
Extracts  
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.  
Vanilla - Of perfect purity.  
Lemon - Of great strength.  
Orange - Economy in their use.  
Rose, etc. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

## THE MONTH OF MAY

Will Be a Lively One in Political Circles in Georgia.

THIRD PARTY SPEAKERS OUT OF NUMBER

To Flood the Counties of North Georgia—Colonel Peek Is Going on the Stump—Other Notes.

Now that the third party has fixed the time and place of holding its congressional district convention, the leaders propose to inaugurate the campaign in dead earnest. Next week will bring great activity in third party circles and the leaders will be in various parts of the state speaking.

Colonel Peek takes the stump next week, and he will be pretty busy during the summer making speeches over the state. The fact that Colonel Peek's appointments are all out of the fifth district strengthens the belief that the gentleman has his eye fixed upon the gubernatorial chair. It is a significant fact that none of these appointments are inside the fifth—Colonel Peek's district—and this gives coloring to the popular rumor that Colonel Peek wants the nomination of the third party for governor.

Colonel Peek will speak at Cedartown, Polk county, May 7th; at Manassas, Tatall county, May 14th; at Knoxville, Crawford county, May 28th. Colonel Peek is in receipt of invitations from many other points in the state to deliver addresses, and he will announce a number of other appointments in a few days.

Colonel Peek is on the stump, and says: "I've got my blade whetted." District Lecturer J. L. Clump speaks in Gwinnett county today.

Ex-Senator C. H. Ellington speaks at Vienna, Dooly county, today. And this announcement is another significant fact. Ellington has strong gubernatorial aspirations himself, and he is making his appointments for every section of the state. There will undoubtedly be a fight between the Peek and the Ellington factions for the people's party nomination for governor.

On next Saturday Mr. C. C. Post speaks at Chattahoochee Park, Campbell county. There will be third party rallies in Canton, Cherokee county, and in Sparta, Hancock county, today.

Other Rallies. On May 2d there will be a third party rally at Cartersville; on the following day at Marietta; on May 4th at Summerville, Chattooga county; on May 5th at LaFayette, Walker county; on May 6th at Trenton, De Kalb county; on May 7th at Ringgold, Chattooga county; on May 8th at Dalton, Gordon county; on May 9th at Cumming, Ga.; on May 10th at Gainesville, Hall county; on May 11th at Ellijay, Gilmer county; in Dawson county; on May 12th at Morantown, Fannin county; on May 13th at Union county; on May 14th at Jasper, Pickens county; on May 15th at Clayton, Rabun county; on May 16th at Clarksville, Habersham county; on May 17th at White county.

These rallies have been ordered by the campaign committee, which is supplying speakers for the occasion. Messrs. S. A. Walker and J. R. Robins, both formerly alliance lecturers, will speak at the appointments, with other speakers.

Evidently the third party men consider the counties of north Georgia as being against the movement and they have got to do their hardest fighting there. That is why they have arranged for the rallies in nearly every mountain county in the state.

Turner at Dublin. Today Congressman Henry C. Turner, of the eleventh district, will speak at Dublin, Laurens county.

The speaking at Dublin today has been widely advertised and a great day is expected by the democracy. The speakers are working hard in the eleventh district, but whoever the democracy nominates will be elected. This is the new congressional district and Judge Spencer B. Atkinson, who is already in the race and the third parties claim him as their candidate.

The eleventh district will be the scene of a hard fought battle this summer and fall. It's Congressman Turner's day today. Randolph Is Solid. Cuthbert, Ga., April 29.—(Special.)—The democracy of old Randolph seems to be solid and with every prospect of remaining so. The third party has been given the black eye repeatedly in the various suballiances and the county alliance of this county. Apostles of the third party have been here, but have gone away without doing anything. The county executive committee has named

May 14th as the day to select delegates to all the conventions. The congressional executive committee named July 30th as the time for the different counties to select delegates to the convention. The two dates conflict, but an amicable arrangement between the county executive committee and the congressional executive committee will be made.

DEMOCRATS ARE ORGANIZING. They Are Preparing for a Vigorous Fight in Lumpkin.

Dalhousie, Ga., April 29.—(Special.)—A democratic mass meeting has been called for the first Tuesday in May, at which time delegates to the state convention will be selected and measures taken to thoroughly organize to fight the battle of pure democracy against the third party and other enemies.

There will be a third party meeting on the same day, which promises to smell of sulphur, politically.

The alliance has endorsed the course of Hon. Tom Winn, who misrepresents the ninth district in congress, and has invited him to visit Lumpkin and deliver an address.

General Gordon to Speak.

Stone Mountain, Ga., April 29.—(Special.)—The Red Men will have a big day here Monday, May 1st, at which time several tribes will be in place, and assist in organizing a lodge. The Georgia railroad has placed on sale half-price tickets from Atlanta, Corvinton and other points. Aside from a regular picnic, etc., United States Senator John H. Gordon has been invited to deliver a speech here at that time, on the political issues of the day. People from this district and the surrounding counties will come to hear Gordon, and they will listen to him.

Appointment of Speakers. The following appointments of state campaign speakers are announced by Chairman Ringgold, April 30th—Hon. J. W. Maddox and Hon. W. V. Atkinson.

Waynesville, May 3d—Hon. A. H. Cox and Hon. L. L. Smith.

Jackson, May 3d—Hon. W. Y. Atkinson.

Jefferson, May 3d—Hon. F. C. Tate, Hon. W. B. Burnett and Hon. J. J. Smith.

Marietta, May 3d—Hon. A. S. Clay.

Silveston, May 6th—Governor W. J. North and Hon. W. V. Atkinson.

Eastman, May 9th—Hon. W. Y. Atkinson.

Some of the speakers mentioned were accepted as approved by the central committee, and the others were invited by local committees in the communities named.

HOW GEORGIA STANDS TO DATE. The Vote of the Counties That Have So Far Acted.

The following compilation of the vote of all the counties of Georgia that have so far acted is the only one that approximates a correct vote that has been published.

Other tables are being published for the purpose of deceiving the public, and figures are taken from one column and put in another with a reckless abandon that at once suggests the desperation of the attempt to mislead the people.

The Constitution's table presents the situation to date, and the following table may be accepted as approximating very closely the vote as it so far stands.

COUNTIES.	Bill of Rights.	Union.	Third Party.
Carroll	1	1	1
Campbell	1	1	1
Clarke	1	1	1
Chatham	1	1	1
Columbia	1	1	1
Calhoun	1	1	1
Dooly	1	1	1
Douglas	1	1	1
Evans	1	1	1
Floyd	1	1	1
Glynn	1	1	1
Greene	1	1	1
Glenn	1	1	1
Hardee	1	1	1
Holmes	1	1	1
Lowndes	1	1	1
Lee	1	1	1
Madison	1	1	1
McClintock	1	1	1
Morgan	1	1	1
Montgomery	1	1	1
Oglethorpe	1	1	1
Polk	1	1	1
Quitman	1	1	1
Rockdale	1	1	1
Schley	1	1	1
Screven	1	1	1
Taliaferro	1	1	1
Taylor	1	1	1
Union	1	1	1
Walton	1	1	1
Washington	1	1	1
White	1	1	1
Total	764	394	394

NOT MISS ANNIE WALLACE. It Was Miss Minnie Wallace Who Was Married.

By an unfortunate error in the notice of the marriage of Miss Minnie C. Wallace to Mr. Wallace McPherson, the name of the bride was printed "Miss Annie C. Wallace." Miss Annie Wallace is the librarian of the Young Men's library. It was her sister who was married.

## FOR CONGRESS.

The Rev. Sam Small Will Try It on This Fall.

HE WANTS LIVINGSTON'S SCALP, But He Will Find It the Hardest Task He Has Yet Undertaken.

Rev. Sam Jones paid a friendly visit to the editorial floor of The Constitution yesterday.

He is looking somewhat thinner than usual, but the fatigue of travel and overwork cannot diminish his natural energy and magnetism.

Incidentally, the political situation came up, and the famous evangelist's black eyes snapped with a sudden interest in the subject. "You may have lively times, boys, in the fifth district," he said, with a significant smile—"lively times, and fuss and feathers to spare. What do you think of Sam Small as a candidate for congress?"

The editorial floor smiled back reflectively, and Mr. Jones assumed an air of a veteran in practical politics.

"Let me tell you," he continued, "Sam Small is quite likely to run—he'll do it, if I know what I am talking about, and when he takes the field against Livingston things will be better than I can imagine. Sam knows all the inside politics of this district, and he can skin some of the fellows who get in his way."

"You think he will run, then?"

"Run! You wait and see—you will open your eyes when Sam Small gets hold of Livingston. Sam is more than a match for any man in the district on the stump. He knows all the facts and he is not afraid to speak out. It will be the prettiest fight you ever saw."

And Mr. Jones gave a quiet chuckle of anticipation, as he breezily took his departure.

The hint of Sam Small's candidacy did not excite much surprise in political circles.

"It is just what I expected," said a veteran campaigner. "Jones knows what he is talking about, and Sam Small is in the race as a free lance. You will see him capture the third party men and some dissatisfied democrats. But Livingston is able to take care of himself in rough-and-tumble politics. If Small tries to skin Livingston you will see Livingston do his best to skin Small. Yes, as Jones says, there will be fuss and feathers and fun. What do I think of Small's chances? Well, I will say this—I think we democrats had better get together, count noses, and be up and doing. There is something more than child's play ahead of us in this campaign!"

A CHARMING EVENING. Was That Spent by the Y. P. C. U. of the First Baptist Church Last Night.

There was a delightful meeting of the Young People's Christian Union of the First Baptist church, at the church last night. It was the regular weekly meeting of the union, and the basement of the church was pretty well filled with young people.

The exercises, which were of a musical and literary character, were highly entertaining, and were heartily enjoyed by those present. The following was rendered in an excellent manner:

Recitation—Miss Fanny Shields.  
Vocal Solo—Mr. A. E. Wheeler.  
Recitation—Miss Helen Murdock.  
Vocal Solo—Miss Laura Rose.  
Recitation—Miss Kate Wooten.  
Plute Solo—Dr. Crenshaw.

The recitation by little Helen Murdock was sweetly spoken, and the little one was recalled. All of the other features were charmingly rendered.

The devotional exercises by Mr. Westmoreland, and the grand chorus was led by Mr. Buchanan.

The union will not hold its regular meeting next Monday night on account of the session of the southern Baptist convention.

THE ODD FELLOWS ORPHAN HOME. Members of the Committee Are in Favor of Mr. Wilson's Offer.

The generous offer of Mr. B. J. Wilson of fifty acres of land for the Odd Fellows home will no doubt be accepted if an electric line is run to it.

One of Atlanta's prominent Odd Fellows said yesterday:

"We are going to try and get Mr. Hurt to extend the West End line, and if he promises to do this in any reasonable length of time the offer will no doubt be accepted. We have had two other offers, but this is the most generous and in every way best suited, with the exception of transportation. There is to be a meeting in Atlanta on the 5th of May, and the question will be decided then."

## DEAF FROM CATARRH

I was the victim of the worst case of Catarrh that I ever heard of. I was entirely deaf in one ear, and all the inside of my nose, including part of the bone sloughed off. No sort of treatment benefited me, and physicians said, "I would never be any better." As a last resort I took Swift's Specific, and it entirely cured me and restored my hearing. I have been well for years, and no sign of return of the disease.—Mrs. JOSEPHINE FOLKILL, DUNWY, S. C.

Frank L. Stanton's poems at Miller's.

## THE LAST DAYS OF APRIL

AT

The Store Down the Street!

Out of the way, yet those who seek will find that half has never been told.

## SHIRTS FOR MEN.

Unlaundried Plain Bosom, 35 cents.  
Unlaundried Plaited Bosom, 60 cents.

These are Fruit of the Loom domestic—all linen bosom, reinforced front and back.

Unlaundried White Puff Bosom, 59 cents.

Unlaundried Colored Puff Bosom, 59 cents.

Laundried plain bosom, 50c.

Laundried puff bosom, open work, swiss dot and divinity stripe, the neatest, prettiest designs we have seen, 75c.

Laundried, fine dress shirts, pique and satteen stripe effects, 98c.

Laundried plain white fine India linen, full bosom, 98c.

Laundried colored stripe effects, full bosom, very fine quality, \$1.50

Colored negligee laundried percale shirts, plaited and plain bosoms, with collars and cuffs, 98c.

Colored negligee striped madras, with collars and cuffs, \$1.39.

Colored percale shirts laundried as-sorted patterns, two collars and one pair of cuffs, \$1.50.

Men's balbriggan shirts, long and short sleeves, French collar, 25c.

Bleached jean drawers, ribbed ankles, 35c a pair.

Yes, we have every style of the famous, all linen, 4-ply collar at 10c and the 30c cuffs for 15c a pair.

To accommodate you, we keep open till 10 p. m. every Saturday night.

**Douglass,**

**Thomas &**

**Davison.**

GET YOUR Blank Books, Ledgers, PRINTING, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc., of JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., (THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE), State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.

Consult them before placing your orders.

**We Want You**

To see what top-notch Clothing is. Top-notch Clothing means Suits which are at the top-notch in quality, top-notch in style, top-notch in fit and make-up, top-notch in every respect, except price—that is at the bottom-notch.

We sell top-notch Clothing and top-notch Clothing only. A Suit of Clothes has to pass a civil-service examination in all those requisites before it can get in to our stock; once admitted is evidence of its fitness. So then

**You Want Us**

When you seek such Suits, for we can prove that our claims are more than empty boasts. There are several exceptionally strong lines in our stock this season; notably those at \$12, \$15 and \$18. That corner window of ours is usually an excellent index to the styles we show.

By the way, anything you may want in Negligee Shirts, especially those with collars and cuffs attached, is here for you. See our furnishing window for them.

**A. Benfield & Co.**

Everything in Men's Attire.

at Whitehall, corner Alabama street.

# Avoid all Substitutes for Royal Baking Powder.

No other Baking Powder is "just as good as the 'Royal'" either in strength, purity or wholesomeness. The "Royal" is superior to all others in all ways. Most housekeepers know this from their practical experience, and the reports of the U. S. Government investigations show it officially. The Government chemist says the "Royal" is "undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

If some grocers try to sell another baking powder in place of the "Royal" they do so because they can make a greater profit upon the other; good evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower-cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with alum or cheaper and inferior materials.

Because the "Royal" uses more highly refined and expensive materials it costs more to manufacture than any other baking powder, but it is correspondingly purer and higher in leavening strength, and accordingly of greater money value to consumers, although the retail price to them is generally the same. Consumers are entitled to full value for their money, and therefore will not, if wise, accept any substitute for the "Royal."

Unfortunately, not only are many of these would-be substitute powders made from inferior and unwholesome materials, but they are placed before the public with advertisements intended to mislead as to their true character. A powder advertised by its manufacturers to have printed upon its label all the ingredients used in it, proves upon analysis to have in its composition four substances not named upon its label, two of which are lime and sulphuric acid. Most of the alum powders are fraudulently sold as pure cream of tartar goods.

The danger incurred, should such powders be substituted for the "Royal," will be apparent to every consumer.

## A MISSING GIRL.

Who Is Wanted by the Home for the Friendless—Known as "Mandy."

Mandy, a young girl who has been an inmate of the Home for the Friendless, is wanted by the police.

Some time ago she was given a home with Mrs. Bowen, at 185 Loyd street. The little one became dissatisfied and yesterday was sent back to the home in care of an older person. On the way Mandy left her and has not been seen since.

The family in whose keeping the girl was, reported the matter to the police and asked that a lookout be kept for her and she be taken in charge if found.

She is eleven years of age and a bright little one.

Mrs. W. C. King left yesterday for Elberton, where she goes to attend a meeting of the North Georgia Missionary Society as a delegate from the Merritts avenue church.



















